

## N.Y. Climbing Voluntarily On the Wagon

Continued from Page 1

30 were \$548, while the receipts for to-day are \$68," he said. "I think that about 10 per cent will cover our business across the bar. Of course, the bulk of the income is derived from the sale of food. With some other places this is going to be a mighty serious situation."

In spite of this the vast majority of the holders of liquor licenses in the city hope to weather the latest assault upon their business until final demobilization, or some other relief from Washington makes it possible to resume active business. Records at the offices of the State Excise Commission show that but 135 holders of liquor licenses had turned back to obtain the cash rebt allowed for failure to do business for the remainder of their license period.

Of these 135 licenses surrendered, forty-seven were for liquor stores and the remainder were for hotel bars, saloons and clubs. Under the provisions under which bar licenses are sold in New York the fee for an annual license is collected when it is taken out, but since the fiscal year does not end until October, it may be surrendered at the conclusion of any quarter and the sum paid for the remaining unexpired period rebated.

### 92 Places Close Here

The largest number of surrenders were in New York County, where the greatest number of licenses are held. A total of ninety-two places closed, of which thirty were liquor stores, and fourteen liquor stores closed their doors.

Representatives of the Anti-Saloon League expressed themselves as satisfied with the situation. Prohibition, they said, was advancing, and all the obstacles being placed in the path of reform by liquor dealers. Although it was intimated that the organization had collected considerable evidence of violation of the law in New York, there was no indication that action against liquor dealers was contemplated.

Leonard I. Steinberg, the one victim of the desire of the Brooklyn police to test the prohibition law, was arrested before Commissioner McGoold charged with selling a pint of whiskey to Patrolman Fitzsimmons. He was held in \$1,000 bonds for hearing July 9.

Young Steinberg, whose employer is serving a sentence for serving intoxicating liquor to uniformed men, said the policeman entered the saloon at 1047 Bath Avenue, and asked for a pint of whiskey. Steinberg said he told him that the liquor was sold by the owner, the officer, however, appropriated the money and departed after leaving the money on the counter, he said.

### Newark Gets Evidence

In Newark agents of the Department of Justice reported that they had obtained evidence of numerous violations of the dry measure, but that they would not act against the defendants until given more specific instructions from Washington as to the status of the law.

Numerous large restaurants that have been credited with a picturesque atmosphere usually attributed to the sale of liquor, announced that the curtailing of their operations in this direction would have no immediate effect upon their dining table business. The Old Chop House, 118 Cedar Street, issued a statement during the day in which attention was called to the fact that the management would continue to do business just as before the dry regulations. In several such places it was said that the sums expended for food yesterday were far in excess of the average food check during the day, and that drinks were to be obtained more freely.

One of the immediate effects of prohibition, if the American Chemical Society has its way, will be the extension of the use of alcohol for manufacturing purposes. A demand is to be made upon Congress that the heavy tax on denatured alcohol be removed in order to make it possible for chemists to use it in the new industries that have grown out of the war.

### Chemists Make Plea

In a statement issued by the organization yesterday its attitude is set forth as follows:

"Hitherto the fact that alcohol was regarded as a drink derived from cereals imposed severe restrictions on its manufacture which reacted upon the arts and sciences."

"The high prices of grain caused by the European war and finally the forbidding of distillation from food products challenged the ingenuity of chemists in producing from other sources. Molasses which nobody could eat, sugar refineries' waste, fruit and potato parings, and even sawdust were commandeered. Some paper pulp mills contributed their surplus tank liquors. Although so-called methyl or 'wood alcohol' is a poison, there is also manufactured from lignineous fibre first-class spirits which are the same chemically as that obtained from grain."

"There are some operations so delicate, however, that pure alcohol must be used. On this the manufacturing chemists have been compelled to meet a tax of \$1.18 a gallon, which is a trifle less than two-thirds of the \$6.40 tax which has been exacted on every gallon of potable liquors. The high tax for pure grain or ethyl alcohol was, in their opinion, largely due to the regulations against the distillation of strong drink. If the Eighteenth Amendment holds water there will be no occasion for the severe regulations which have been obtained concerning undrinkable alcohol, in their opinion. Under the present rules the so-called non-beverage alcohol which is undenatured must be placed in a special room where nobody without a permit can get access to it, and the manufacturer must give a bond guaranteeing that it will not be drunk on the premises or anywhere else."

"About 5,000,000 gallons of non-potable alcohol were produced every year under the old restrictions. In addition, 50,000,000 gallons of denatured variety were used. In 1918 also 187,000,000 gallons of beverage spirits were made in the United States, of which amount 87,000,000 gallons were withdrawn from bonded warehouses. There are now supposed to be 80,000,000 gallons still in government hands, and the balance went into circulation since January 1 of this year."

### Atlantic City Saloons Still Open; Wets Waver

ATLANTIC CITY, July 2.—Atlantic City is still wet. But advices from Washington and Trenton forecast that the lid is to be suddenly and dramatically clamped upon the resort at almost any hour.

Such drastic action as the defiant attitude of license holders by the grace of the City Commissioners demands will be applied unsympathetically. This was the vigorous announcement to-day of United States District Attorney J. L. Bodine, of Trenton.

"We have sent to Atlantic City special investigators with instructions to secure positive evidence that the reports which have come to me are correct," he said. "They were in Atlantic City yesterday and they are still in the resort. Discretion is given to choose the United States Commissioner before whom they will take their evidence."

upon which to have warrants issued. Of this fact there can be no question, that the Department of Justice will use all its resources to bring about obedience to the war emergency prohibition law."

From Washington came word that Attorney General Palmer had taken cognizance of the reported wilful refusal of the saloons and cafes to comply with the dry law until the President, as authorized by law, shall declare the army to have been demobilized, and quick action is threatened from Washington.

With it all, the majority of the cafe and saloon men continue their bold front. They pass on the responsibility to Mayor Bacharach and the city commissioners, who granted 120 licenses Monday.

City Collected \$400  
"They issued permits and collected over \$400, and they will look after us," is the general expression.

Mayor Bacharach, who has said that the enforcement of the prohibition law was not a local one but a Federal matter, left the city today. Information obtained at his office was that he still clings to his opinion that the Federal mandate is a matter for Federal police power. He is inclined to the view that the Federal authorities are confident of its police agencies to control the situation, as no assistance was asked from him as head of the police service of the city.

### Fourth May Be Dry

It now looks, and bets are being made, that the Fourth of July will be as dry here as elsewhere. One effect has been noticed. The evening trains yesterday carried an increased number of patrons to the shore, and the trains to-day were crowded.

The gains from the refusal to put the lid on the resort will be at least \$50,000 and perhaps \$75,000 a day.

### Double Enforcement Bill Planned by Drys

House Leaders Give Up Scheme to Put Through a Separate War Prohibition Statute

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The mud-died prohibition situation was further complicated today when Chairman Volstead, of the House Judiciary Committee, announced that the "drys" had gone back to their original plan and had decided not to attempt the passage of a separate war prohibition enforcement measure next week. Instead, they will seek action on an omnibus bill for the enforcement of both national and war prohibition, believing the absence of legislation has led to enough pressure to force the whole programme through in approximately the same time that would be required for the passage of a separate measure.

Meanwhile, the Department of Justice, confronted with contradictory court decisions on the legality of 27 per cent beer, let it be understood that special test cases would be made by arresting persons selling beer of that strength in violation of the law.

It was indicated that the first arrests would be made at Atlantic City, where wholesale violations of the war prohibition act are reported. "Drys" members of Congress said that the Senate Judiciary Committee, having already completed its hearings, will give a prompt report on the enforcement bill as soon as it is passed by the House. Senator Norris, a member of this committee said that there will be a strong minority fight to knock out those provisions of the bill defining "intoxicating liquors" as any liquid containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol.

### Wants Courts to Decide

"Wets" have argued that the definition of "intoxicating liquors" should be left to the courts. Some of the "drys" believe that since the Eighteenth Amendment prohibits intoxicating liquors only the enforcement legislation might be held unconstitutional if it were established that beer containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol was not in fact intoxicating.

Senator Norris pointed to the possibility that future Congresses would be controlled by the "wets." Such a Congress, he said, would be entirely justified and in line with precedent in deciding that 6 per cent beer was not intoxicating.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is expected to amend those sections of the enforcement bill which would allow shipment of wines in interstate commerce. A process has been discovered whereby alcohol can be extracted from wines without destroying their original taste or fragrance. This process calls for an expensive plant, and cannot be used at every winery. The committee is inclined to favor amendments to the enforcement bill which would allow the shipment of wines containing more than 1/2 of 1 per cent of alcohol in interstate commerce when consigned to plants that would extract the excess alcohol and bring the wines within the law. This would help solve the problem of enforcement by providing a lawful substitute for wines, and also would save the vine growers of California and other states who are confronted with the prospect of great financial losses because of prohibition.

Majority Leader Mondell announced that the enforcement legislation, in whatever form it is to be pressed, will be given the right of way in the House when that body reconvenes on July 8. Chairman Volstead expressed his belief that the bill as framed would be given prompt consideration. It may take a day or two longer to pass it with everything sewed together, he said, but with Congress submitted to prohibition he sees no reason for further delay in the House.

Members of the committee report themselves availed with propaganda designed to restate what the committee considers whiskey masquerading under the name of tonics. These, it was stated, will be fought to the last.

On the other hand, not a single article now allowed in the drug stores by the collector of internal revenue will be prohibited under the Volstead law. The committee also declared that there is no basis for fears that extracts and necessary drugs containing a high alcohol content will be barred. These, it is stated, will be adequately safe if they are not beverages.

"It is the saloon we are after, not legitimate medicinal use of alcohol," declared Chairman Volstead.

Whiskey Stays in Bond  
While the country remains dry, whiskey may be kept in bond indefinitely under a new ruling by the Treasury Department.

It is estimated that there are now 87,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits in bond. Under the law these spirits may be withdrawn for export, but when withdrawn the tax of \$6.40 a gallon must be paid. Upon receipt of evidence that the spirits have been sold in foreign territory the Treasury will refund all but one per cent of the tax.

The eight-year term for which large quantities of liquor had been bonded expired yesterday, and many distillers were compelled to withdraw their liquors and pay the tax without having a market in which it could be sold. It was to avoid the recurrence of this situation that the new Treasury ruling was made.

There is little possibility that the government will buy any large quantities of redistilled liquors. The process of manufacturing straight alcohol has been so perfected that alcohol can be made at a fraction of the cost of the liquor now in bond, plus the cost of redistillation.

While still declining to interpret the

meaning of "demobilization" in connection with war time prohibition, Secretary of War Baker to-day gave out the encouraging news that less than 1,000,000 now remain in the army. The maximum strength of the army was on armistice day when 3,700,000 were in the service. In the process of reducing the forces, over 2,700,000 have now been demobilized, Mr. Baker said.

Secretary Baker said he had no confirmation of the cable report that the army of occupation would be gradually reduced to between 5,000 and 6,000 and that General Allen left in charge of forces on the Rhine.

Army officials concerned with the speedy discharge of men, however, declared to-day that they ordered to retain the present demobilization machinery in camps in this country until the bulk of the A. E. F. forces are home and demobilized. They declared that by August 10 the army would be down into peace-time strength.

Attorney General Palmer said to-day that the question of when the army demobilization law will be decided by the President. The war-time prohibition law holds, he said, until President Wilson proclaims that demobilization has been completed.

### Caffey Not to Act Until Court Decision

U. S. Attorney Says Evidence of Violation of Dry Law Will Be Collected Here

While Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney, regards the widespread sale in this city of 2.75 per cent beer and "low percentage" wines as a violation of the law, no steps will be taken to prosecute these dealers until the courts confirm the view of the Department of Justice regarding the scope of the war-time prohibition act.

As the United States Supreme Court, which must decide the vexatious question as to what constitutes an "intoxicating beverage," will not meet until October, indications are that the "drys" will wait until then to begin to act.

William M. Offley, chief of the local Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, said nothing was being done to curb the rising tide of so-called "non-intoxicating" beer, sherry port, vermouth and innumerable mixed "cocktails" specialties, pledged to "cheer" but guaranteed not to inebriate.

### Want Court Decision

"There's nothing to be done pending the final ruling of the courts," said Mr. Offley. "Wholesale prosecutions now would involve endless complications. It would take a month to dispose of one case. For the present the demarcated beverages can go their way unhindered. Later, however, General Harbuck for the saloonkeepers selling them."

A careful watch was being kept on saloons in which Department of Justice agents had reason to believe that regular "old time" hard liquor was being dispensed to privileged customers. No arrests were made, but it was said that some were expected to-day.

"We have no objection to the regular 'old time' hard liquor being dispensed to privileged customers. No arrests were made, but it was said that some were expected to-day."

The Police Department which, in common with the police forces of every other city in the United States, has been requested by Attorney General Palmer to assist in the detection of violations, yesterday was still without a definite working programme. William P. Burr, Corporation Counsel, had submitted to Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner, a memorandum concerning the legal status of the force in its relation to the enforcement of the prohibition law. The memorandum was not made public.

"It is not complete at present," Mr. Burr said yesterday. The matter of the Police Department's work in connection with the enforcement of the law is still under consideration. Commissioner Enright and myself will be present at the office of Mayor Hylan at 10 a. m. to-morrow to further consider the matter with his honor."

"I have not been invited to any meeting at the Mayor's office," said United States Attorney General Palmer. "I have no formal request for the aid of the Police Department. Attorney General Palmer already has said that he desires the cooperation of all police forces throughout the country."

### Hotel Astor Serves "Dry" Beer to Troops

Ruling Made That 2.75 Drink Is Not Intoxicating for Soldiers or for Civilians

The proprietors of the Hotel Astor for the first time in many months yesterday lifted the ban against serving beer to soldiers, sailors and marines. Uniformed men were able to file into the barrooms of that hotel and ask for beer without undergoing the usual embarrassment accompanying such requests almost since the time the United States entered the war.

The proprietors of the hotel have assumed that the brewers, upon whose advice they are continuing the sale of 2.75 beer, are correct in holding that beverage is a non-intoxicant. Yesterday men in uniform, more especially army and navy officers, stood up against the Astor bars and drank 2.75 beer to their heart's content.

In taking the lead among hotels in openly serving beer to uniformed men, bartenders at the Astor explained that inasmuch as the beer now on sale in that hotel contains only 2.75 alcohol and has been conceded to be a non-intoxicating beverage by manufacturers, they are perfectly within their rights in serving such beer to uniformed officers and men, as well as to civilian patrons of the hotel.

Other hotel proprietors expressed themselves to say that it will only be a short time before uniformed men will become habitués of barrooms as before the war.

"If the beer we are now selling is a non-intoxicant, and we are not prosecuted for selling the same, I believe," said one hotel man yesterday, "that we

have just as much right to sell 2.75 to men in uniform."

### Chicago Really "Bone Dry" Saloons Obey State Law

CHICAGO, July 2.—Chicago's "bone dry lid" was securely clamped down to-day after yesterday's brief respite when about half of the city's six thousands saloons sold 2 1/2 per cent beer and light wines.

To-day about one thousand saloons were open, but only soft drinks were sold. The police have been ordered to enforce rigidly the state search and seizure law, which prohibits the sale of beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol.

### Suits to Test Beer Rule Started in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Two test cases involving 2 1/2 per cent beer were instituted by the Federal government, here to-day by arrangement with the Philadelphia Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. Neil Bonner, president of the liquor dealers' association, agreed to sell beer to agents of the Department of Justice. He was arrested and will be given a hearing before a United States Commissioner. At the same time, United States District Attorney Francis F. Kane asked United States Judge Dickinson for permission to file information against the Bonner and Engel Brewing Company, charging the company with manufacturing beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol and using more than the legal allowance of grain. The case will be argued to-morrow.

Members of the liquor dealers' association to-day decided to remain closed until the prohibition ban is lifted. According to police records, 341 saloons were open to-day. Five additional arrests were made on charges of selling sherry wine containing more than 2 1/2 per cent alcohol.

### Allen to Command U. S. Army on Rhine

Former Head of Ninetieth Division Will Succeed Liggett at Coblenz

PARIS, July 2.—Major General Henry T. Allen, it was announced at American military headquarters to-day, will succeed Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett in command of the "forces on the Rhine," the new title of the army of occupation based on Coblenz.

Major General Allen formerly commanded the 90th Division, composed of National Army troops from Texas and Oklahoma, which he took overseas after having trained the division at Camp Travis. Previous to going overseas he was commander at Fort Riley, Kan. He was born in Kentucky and entered West Point in 1878 from that State.

### French Plan to Resume Business With Germany

PARIS, July 2.—The French authorities are considering the question of resuming commercial relations with Germany, the "Excelsior" says. It is believed in authoritative quarters, the paper adds, that the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Commerce are inclined to favor commercial liberty, the tariff to be protective but not prohibitive.

### Mexico to Ask U. S. Not To Cross Border Again

Also Will Seek Agreement to Prevent Smuggling of Arms to Rebels

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—Ygnacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, upon his return to Washington, will ask for an agreement from the White House that no American troops be sent across the border and also that the United States institute measures that absolutely will prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition to rebels in northern Mexico, it was learned unofficially to-day.

It also was learned that General Candido Aguilar, who is on a journey to the United States and Europe as President Carranza's confidential Ambassador, carries no authority to make agreements relating upon the Mexican government, but is making the trip simply to obtain information which would aid the Mexican government in fixing its foreign policy.

### France to Spend Eight Billions in Rebuilding

PARIS, July 2.—A vast reconstruction programme for the whole of France, at an estimated cost of 40,000,000,000 francs (\$8,000,000,000), was announced to-day in the Chamber of Deputies.

### A DISCOVERY THAT BENEFITS MANKIND

Two discoveries have added greatly to human welfare.

In 1835 Newton originated the vacuum process for condensing milk with cane sugar to a semi-liquid form.

In 1883 Horlick at Racine, Wis., discovered how to reduce milk to a dry powder form with extract of malted grains, without cane sugar.

This product HORLICK named Malted Milk. (Name since copied by others.) Its nutritive value, digestibility and ease of preparation (by simply stirring in water) and the fact that it keeps in any climate, has proved of much value to mankind as an ideal food-drink from infancy to old age.

Ask for HORLICK'S—Avoid Imitations

## Call the Manager

So diversified are our lines and so large the number of articles we sell, that only those long in the Liggett Service know the complete stocks.

For that reason we instruct our salespeople if unable to serve you promptly and satisfactorily to "call the manager."



# SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

## Just clean, power-full, all refinery gasoline-available everywhere.

See Saturday's issue of The New York Tribune for a list of dealers who display the SoCony sign.

## "Meats in Storage"

Every working day of the year 75,000,000 pounds of meat are required to supply home and export needs—and only 10 per cent of this is exported.

These facts must be kept in mind when considering the U. S. Bureau of Markets report that on June 1, 1919, there were 1,348,000,000 pounds of meats in cold storage. If the meat in storage was placed on the market it would only be 20 days' supply.

This meat is not artificially withheld from trade channels to maintain or advance prices.

Meats in storage consist of—

- 65 per cent (approximate) hams, bacon, etc., in process of curing. It takes 30 to 90 days in pickle or salt to complete the process.
- 10 per cent is frozen pork that is to be cured later in the year.
- 6 per cent is lard. This is only four-fifths of a pound per capita, and much of it will have to go to supply European needs.
- 19 per cent is frozen beef and lamb, part of which is owned by the Government and was intended chiefly for over-seas shipment. If this were all diverted to domestic trade channels, it would be only 1 1/2 lbs. per capita—a 3 days' supply.

From this it will be seen that "meats in storage" represent merely unfinished goods in process of curing and the working supply necessary to assure the consumer a steady flow of finished product.

Let us send you a Swift "Dollar". It will interest you. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

## Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Seventeen Wholesale Distributing Markets in Greater New York  
Central Office, 32 Tenth Avenue  
G. J. Edwards, District Manager



Here's hoping to-morrow will be fine weather on which to walk, swim, play golf, tennis, motor—do all those things which make the 4th so glorious.

Things to play with—Sporting Goods at all stores.

Here till 5:30 to-day to supply last minute needs for the week-ends.

Closed to-morrow and Saturday.

### ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St. Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

## SOCIETY OF TAMMANY

Celebration of the 143rd Anniversary of American Independence

To-morrow, July 4, at 10 A. M.

### TAMMANY HALL

Grand Sachem JOHN R. VOORHIS Will Preside.

MUSIC BY THE 69TH REGIMENT BAND.

PATRIOTIC SONGS BY THE TAMMANY OLDER CLUB

Reading the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE By Sachem

ALFRED E. SMITH, Governor of the State of New York.

LONG TALKS BY

HON. HENRY F. ASHURST, United States Senator of Arizona.

HON. PAT HARRISON, United States Senator of Mississippi.

HON. CLAUDE KITCHIN of North Carolina.

HON. AUGUSTINE LONERGAN of New York.

HON. FRANCIS MARTIN, District Attorney of the County of the City of New York.

MISS ELIZABETH M'CRYSTAL of New York.

HON. ALEXANDER I. RORKE of New York.

HON. HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE of New York.

ADMISSION WITHOUT TICKET.

Boxes Reserved for Ladies.

## Pineapple Desserts—2c

The bottle in each package of Pineapple Jiffy-Jell contains all the rich essence from half a ripe pineapple. The dessert has a wealth of this exquisite flavor, and a package serves six people for 12 1/2 cents.

You owe to yourself a trial of this new-type gelatine dainty.

## Jiffy-Jell

10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's 2 Packages for 25 Cents



CANTRELL & COCHRANE THE STANDARD Ginger Ale OF TWO CONTINENTS Order by the dozen for use at home

## CAMP INFORMATION FREE

Call and consult with specialist. Free information and catalogs in all camps and schools in the U. S. Call Write or Phone AMERICAN SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION Times Bldg., New York Phone BRant 5090